Daily Report

Latin America

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Cuba

Castro Attends GOSR Activities in Moscow

Delegation Leaves Havana

FL041220 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, left for Moscow yesterday at the head of the Cuban delegation attending the activities marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR].

The Cuban delegation is also composed of PCC Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers; Julio Camacho Aguilera, Cuban ambassador to the Soviet Union; and Jorge Risquet Valdes, secretary of the Central Committee. Carlos Aldana Escalante, secretary of the Central Committee; Jose Abrahantes Fernandez, member of the Central Committee and interior minister; and Carlos Lage Davila, member of the Central Committee and Council of State, joined the delegation.

Nikolay Ryzhkov Greets Castro

FL041616 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1602 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, arrived today in Moscow to head the official Cuban delegation attending the celebrations marking the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. At the airport in Moscow, Castro was greeted by Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers and member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, and Vladimir Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers and member of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Cuban delegation is formed by PCC Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers; Julio Camacho Aguilera; and Jorge Risquet. Carlos Aldana, secretary of the Central Committee; Jose Abrahantes, member of the Central Committee; and Carlos Lage, member of the Central Committee and Council of Ministers, also accompanied Fidel Castro on his trip to the USSR.

Mojsov Leaves Cuba, Ends Latin America Tour

LD032034 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1655 GMT

[Text] Havana, 3 Nov (TANJUG)—Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, left Havana today at the end of a 3-day official and friendly visit to Cuba. At Havana Airport Mojsov and other members of the Yugoslav delegation were given a cordial send-off by Cuban President Fidel Castro. Present at the airport also were Yugoslav Ambassador to Havana Mihailo Popovic and members of the diplomatic corps.

The two statesmen expressed very high opinions of the visit and hopes for an even more successful development of relations between Yugoslavia and Cuba in both the bilateral sphere and activity within the movement of nonalgined countries and other international forums. Before midnight last night Mojsov and Castro had one more informal meeting at a cocktail party given by Yugoslav Ambassador Popvic in the Yugoslav Embassy in Havana.

The Cuban party daily *Granma* today dedicates its two first pages to reports about the final day yesterday of the visit by the Yugoslav state delegation to Cuba. The coverage includes a photograph of Mojsov and Castro taken while touring a research ship built in a Yugoslav shipyard.

From the first day of the visit the Cuban leader accompanied his Yugoslav guest with whom he spent more than 20 hours in very detailed, frank [iskren], and cordial talks which focused on bilateral cooperation and the situation in the world.

Milos Milosavljevic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, FEC, yesterday had separate talks with Jose Lopes, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister president of the central Planning Board. The talks concentrated on future plans in the sphere of economic cooperation between the two countries. Federal Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and his counterpart Isidoro Malmierca considered international topics.

According to a joint assessment this meeting between the heads of two nonaligned and socialist countries will contribute to an even greater understanding, exchange of experiences, and discussions about future activities.

Cuba was the last stop in Lazar Mojsov's short tour of Latin America and the Caribbean which also included Argentina, Peru, and Mexico. Assessing the outcome of the tour, Lazar Mojsov said that he was impressed by the large number of new ideas and concepts the region's individual countries had to offer on the problems of development and efforts further to consolidate their independence. He noted that Yugoslavia and Latin America are linked by a long tradition of friendship and cooperation and that prospects exist for further advancing bilateral relations as, he stressed, Latin America is a continent of enormous intellectual, economic, and natural potential which, like Yugoslavia, insists on a development concept that suits its own possibilities.

Parliamentarians Visit Republic of Angola

For Luanda reportage of the visit of an official delegation from the National Assembly of the People's Government, led by Secretary Lois Morejon Mendez, to the

People's Republic of Angola, see the Southern Africa division of the 2 November Africa (Sub-Sahara) *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

OTHER COUNTRIES

Haiti

Violence Continues in Wake of CEP Fire

CNG Orders Investigation

FL042114 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1400 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] The Ministry of Information and Coordination reports that the National Council of Government [CNG] was astonished to learn that a fire had broken out at the main headquarters of the Provisional Electoral Council [CEP] on the night of 2 November 1987. This incident can disrupt the electoral process and affect the election process. It can even disrupt civil order.

Aware of its responsibilities towards the people, which aspires to a peaceful restoration of the nation's institutions, the CNG has formed an investigating committee charged with investigating the fire at the CEP headquarters as well as with the identification and trial of the guilty parties as required by law.

The CNG deplores this fire, and has ordered all the authorities responsible for security to take whatever measures are necessary to guarantee the advancement of the electoral process.

The above is a note from the Ministry of Information and Coordination dated 3 November 1987 and signed by acting Minister of Information and Coordination Francois Gerard C. Noel.

'Bandits' Shoot Official

FL042122 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole 1200 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Threats and sabotage do not occur only during the night. They also occur in broad daylight.

Yesterday, bandits went to the 293d registration office on Rue Mgsr Guilloux, where they seized the electoral registers and shot the registration office president, (Cadet Antoine Lynse), in the left thigh. This happened yesterday, in broad daylight, in the middle of the day. These men do not operate only at night. They carry out their criminal activities in broad daylight.

Group Attacks CEP House

FL042148 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole 1200 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] The residence of Emmanuel Ambroise [member of the Provisional Electoral Council, CEP] was attacked last night in Morne Hercule, Petionville. Apparently, they even managed to set fire to a CEP jeep. We have a report from a witness.

[Unidentified witness] I called to report what I saw. Last night, at exactly midnight, I saw an act of vandalism in Morne Hercule, Petionville, on the street behind the Petionville marketplace. Mr Emmanuel Ambroise's residence is on that street.

Three unidentified individuals, who arrived in a jeep without license plates, tried to set fire to the CEP jeep that was parked in the yard in front of Mr Emmanuel Ambroise's house. Then they tried to break into the house through the decorative concrete blocks; but since the population mobilized and went after them, they had to stop.

Meanwhile, there were witnesses who tried to call the police, the barracks, and the Leopards [no further identification provided], but they practically laughed at us. So, there is zero security. If it hadn't been for the people of Morne Hercule, who mobilized, the incident would have been much more serious. Thank you.

[Announcer] We call to mind a note read last night over the national television station which according to Tele-Nationale was from the Ministry of Information and signed by Gerard C. Noel. It said that the National Government Council, CNG, was very upset and had practically choked upon learning that the CEP headquarters had been set on fire. In the note, the CNG promised to order that security be provided. Yet that same night, there was a new attack, on Emmanuel Ambroise's residence in Morne Hercule, Petionville.

Men Attack PDCH Headquarters

FL042202 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole 1200 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Excerpts] There was a new attack on the Haitian Christian Democratic Party [PDCH] headquarters last night. This was reported by party member (Wisler Pierre-Louis). This morning, we interviewed him.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Mr (Pierre-Louis), can you tell me what happened last night at PDCH headquarters?

[(Pierre-Louis)] At 0100, two men coming from the direction of the Holiday Inn got out quickly in front of the PDCH headquarters. One man threw a Molotov cocktail that he had in his hand; the other fired two shots into the air. After this man fired his two shots, he threw a Molotov cocktail and immediately thereafter the inside

of the building was full of fire. However, since there were many party members patrolling here, they were able to get water and they tried to control the fire.

There is one very interesting thing: Cars came by all evening. The fellows stopped a car and asked the people in it who they were and what kind of a car it was. They were told it was a vehicle from the Criminal Investigations Department.

[Reporter] What time was this?

[(Pierre-Louis)] At 0100. They said they were from the Criminal Investigations Department, but this was after the fire. The fire had already been put out.

[Reporter] Were the men who said they were from the Criminal Investigations Department wearing civilian clothing or uniforms?

[(Pierre-Louis)] I couldn't really tell, because they were at a distance, inside the vehicle. The fellows here were armed with big rocks and they forced the vehicle to stop. And the people in the vehicle said they were from the Criminal Investigations Department, but this was after the fire had been put out. [passage omitted] The reactionary sector that does not want a change in Haiti is seeing that there really is going to be a change, and they are doing all they can to prevent it. All the things they are doing are an attempt to sow panic in general. We ourselves wish to announce to the Haitian people that we are not frightened by all these things. The things it is doing will not prevent a change from taking place in Haiti. [end recording]

Group Fires at BED Office

FL042208 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole 1200 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] A note to Colonel Carl Nicolas from (Jean Robert Sabala), the director of the Departmental Electoral Office [BED] for the Department of the West says:

The BED/West, hastens to inform you that on the night of 2 November 1987, a group of unidentified individuals fired on the BED/West's office at Delmas 30, A. They wounded one of the night watchmen, Andre Clemard, and damaged the building's main facade.

In view of this act, which clearly represents a threat to the office's personnel, we are doing our duty and informing you and asking you to quickly order security measures for the BED/West office and also for the Communal Electoral Offices [BECs]. Sincerely yours.

Methodists Issue Statement

FL042132 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole 1200 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] We have received a press release from the Methodist Church of Haiti. It is signed by Rev Alain Rocourt, chairman of the Methodist Church, who is also treasurer of the Provisional Electoral Council [CEP]. The note states:

The Haitian people were informed yesterday morning over the radio that the CEP headquarters had been attacked on the night of 2 November and set on fire by an armed commando. The fire destroyed the entire ground floor and spread all over the second floor. All the data processing equipment and office equipment was put out of commission by the flames; miraculously, the important files were spared.

The CEP members present in Port-au-Prince today, aided by a team of volunteers, temporarily moved these files to the district offices of the Methodist Church, located at the corner of Rue de l'Enterrement and Avenue Paul VI. These documents, which have to do with the coming electoral operations, are precious documents for Haiti. Therefore, it is the duty of the Haitian Army and police to ensure that these documents are protected. We ask those in charge of these institutions to shoulder their responsibilities. We are holding them responsible, before the entire nation, for the security of all these documents.

The CEP will keep the public informed of all developments in connection with this matter or anything that happens.

The preceeding is a press release signed by Rev Alain Rocourt, chairman of the Methodist Church of Haiti and treasurer of the CEP.

KID Says Elections Impossible

FL042221 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole 1200 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] The Confederation for Democratic Unity [KID] thinks that the ravaging fires and terrorist operations carried out by the Macoutes from 2 to 3 November should show the Provisional Electoral Council, non-Macoute candidates, and the Haitian people that democratic elections are impossible under the Macoute National Government Council [CNG]

KID thinks that to persist in trying to hold elections under the current government is to abandon the people, defenseless, to confront the jaws of the lion. KID had predicted this. Any elections under the Macoute CNG are like playing a soccer match on a Macoute playing field, with all the Macoutes wearing shoes with cleats and playing against a barefooted people.

KID appeals to all the mass organizations who have remained staunchly supportive of the people's demands to re-mobilize on the Uproot-Cassava-Plant matter under the slogan: Democracy is not possible with Macoutes! We do not want elections held under a Macoute Government.

KID thinks all those who consider the nation more important than personal power, and who place its interests above those of any candidate, should work in solidarity to find a way to continue the Uproot-Cassava-Plants battle in order to clear the land of all the Macoute weeds that are preventing democracy from taking root in the country.

CATH Issues Statement

FL042258 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole 1200 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] The Autonomous Haitian Workers Central [CATH] states: The fires set at the headquarters of the Provisional Electoral Council and at Emmanuel Ambroise's business, and the machinegun attack on the PDCH headquarters are barbarous and savage acts which we patriots vehemently condemn. These attacks are premeditated. There have been many threats, both verbal and written.

CATH asks if the men in olive green, who were quick to act repressively on 22 June on the pretext that we threatened the population, were asleep. CATH asks if the Army has descended upon those people's homes armed with high-caliber weapons in order to save lives and property. CATH calls on all candidates who were against the 22 June strike—a strike based on an 18-point platform of demands—not to be merely content with vehemently condemning these occurrences, but, rather, to take a concrete stand. CATH appeals to all women, brave men, and youths—who are the hope of the nation—to brace themselves.

The immediate future is going to be very difficult. We take this opportunity to tell the entire country that everyone's life is in great danger, but we are not afraid, and we are not going to back off. We must be victorious, no matter what.

Conacom Speaks on Macoutes

FL042302 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil in Creole 1830 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Excerpt] The National Committee of the Congress of Democratic Movements [Conacom] has declared that the fires set by the Duvalierist Tonton Macoute corps at the Provisional Electoral Council [CEP] headquarters and Emmanuel Ambroise's store should serve to alert all Haitians to the big danger hanging over Haiti's head. Despite 30 years of a savage dictatorship which left the country in a shambles, it is clear, as evidenced by all the statements made over television, radio, and in the papers, that the Duvalierist leaders are ready to provoke another, sadder, 1915 in Haiti.

They have kept a few Macoute military leaders at the head of the Army. These men are keeping officers and soldiers from doing their jobs. Both in daylight and at night, certain retired military officers—who are well-known, notorious, Macoutes—are armed to the teeth and sowing terror right in the face of the Haitian Army, which cannot take action. All this is aimed at preventing the CEP from organizing elections as ordered by the Constitution.

Conacom declares: Americans, Dominicans, or blue-helmeted UN troops will not land in Haiti to come hold elections for us. Our generation will not accept such a humiliation. All groups, proper political parties, union forces, religious groups, peasant organizations, professional associations, and all nationalistic members of the upper class should mobilize, like they did on 7 November 1986 and 29 March 1987, against the enemies of Haitian independence.

All the anti-Macoute brigades and all the brigades for the defense of the Constitution should remobilize using whatever means they have to provide the CEP, its members, Departmental Electoral Offices, and Communal Electoral Offices with the security that the Macoute chiefs are preventing the Haitian Army from providing. [passage omitted]

Caribbean Church Group Appraises Situation

Reports Rising Anti-Americanism

FL041741 Bridgetown CANA in English 1425 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 30, CANA—The Caribbean Conference of Churches (CCC) has reported suspicions among Haitians over United States policy to their country.

The CCC's finding is reported in a detailed appraisal of the situation in Haiti, just published here, and based on the findings of an eight-member CCC mission which spent a week in Haiti towards more [as received]

The CCC report acknowledged favourable popular reaction to American intervention in Haiti in February last year, when U.S. pressure played a key role in persuading dictator Jean Claude Duvalier to abandon the country in the face of a rising popular revolt.

But the CCC stressed that this positive reaction to U.S. involvement in Haitian affairs, appeared to have been temporary.

What is clearly apparent is the often documented fact of a distinctive and rising tide of anti-Americanism in today's Haiti, standing in marked contrast to the temporary pro-American manifestations accompanying the euphoria of February 1986, the CCC reported.

Increasing Haitian cultural (at times tinged with racial) resentment of a more visible American cultural presence in the aftermath—including a spreading network of various American-based religious sects—is one such manifestation. Some economic resentments also contribute to these rising patterns of anti-Americanism, the primary causes of perceptions being, however, political in origin, the report added.

The CCC mission said the resentment is especially marked among segments of Haitian peasants.

A major cause is the dislocation of local market prices by the U.S. food aid programme, some of which through corruption in the distribution system is sold for profit at a depressed price on the open market, the report added.

The CCC mission also found that United States security assistance to Haiti, was a source of resentment in the country.

...U.S. provision of finance, equipment and military advisers to improve the Haitian Army's efficiency in the maintenance of local security is viewed by many Haitians as U.S. complicity in an increasingly repressive climate, the CCC stated.

Apparent American support for the ruling National Council (CNG), coming as it did with what the CCC discerned as a continuing loss of political credibility by the council, has also reinforced the feeling that Washington is partial to the country's present rulers.

But this resentment of official U.S. policy towards Haiti, has not diminished positive Haitian disposition towards particular elements in the U.S. In contrast to the widely held suspicions and apprehensions about the interests and intentions of the Reagan administration, positive views were often expressed about the role of certain U.S. congressional forces (notably the Congressional Black Caucus) and political lobbies (such as Transafrica) in seeking to tilt U.S. policy more favourably toward the interests of the Haitian people in general, and to serve as a countervailing force against the dominant security and economic interests of the United States which traditionally have not served the Haitian people well, said the CCC report.

The CCC, however, acknowledged that some statements by U.S. secretary of state, George Shultz, have offered some comfort to a number of Haitians.

This was a reference to Shultz's declaration that the next government of Haiti must be democratically elected.

...(But) it is recognised by an even wider spectrum of Haitian opinion that such a posture is severely compromised by perceptions of too close an embrace by the Reagan administration of the CNG, the CCC added.

In the view of some conservative as well as left-wing spokesmen, the CNG is totally in the hands of the United States, the report continued.

It admitted that this was a somewhat exaggerated claim, but added: Such a view is symptomatic not only of general perceptions of the United States as a critical actor in the uncertain political situation, but also of the widespread suspicions and apprehensions about the U.S. Government's continuing support for the CNG whose political legitimacy has significantly eroded in recent times.

The understandable doubts of many Haitians about the CNG's will or capacity to entertain truly free and fair elections, thus translate to apprehensions about the genuiness of the proclaimed United States support for meaningful electoral democracy in Haiti.

Recommends Election Observers

FL041720 Bridgetown CANA in English 1535 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 29, CANA—The Caribbean Conference of Churches (CCC), lobbying strongly for greater regional interest in developments in Haiti, has just published a comprehensive report on the situation in that country, presenting a picture of growing terrorism, deepening economic deprivation, and an increasing threat to a smooth transition from dictatorship to democracy.

The report is based on the findings of an eight-member CCC mission that spent a week in Haiti at the end of August, trying to gain an on-site assessment of the situation in the country.

A preface to the report written by Roman Catholic Archbishop of Kingston, Jamaica, Right Reverend Samuel J. Carter, reiterated the CCC's previous calls for English-speaking Caribbean countries to pay more attention to the situation in Haiti.

It is our hope that the Caricom nations and other governments will give earnest and urgent attention to the Haitian situation. There is need to support the long-suffering people of Haiti—not in the forms of arms and military assistance—but, in the interest of true democracy, to grant that assistance needed so that in accordance with their new Constitution, free and fair elections, and elections free from fear and terror, may be held, wrote Carter.

But the report itself echoed grave doubts harboured by many Haitians that those conditions will be met in the elections, scheduled for November, and recommended that Caricom governments assemble a mission to observe the elections.

The report spoke of a climate of violence and insecurity impairing the work of opposition organisations and their activists in the country, and leading to skepticism on their part, about the chances of free and fair elections.

They all felt that free and fair elections were not possible in the atmosphere of violence and insecurity that pervades Haiti today, the report said.

The report acknowledged that there are political factors militating against the elections.

...There are many individuals and groups in Haiti today who have vested interests in the frustration of the proposed elections. They realise that free and fair elections are likely to establish in Haiti an honest democratic government—an event that would deprive them of their present privileged positions of power and patronage, in particular their opportunities of corrupt gain, and expose them to the risk of being brought to book, and compelled to account for their past misdeeds and corruption, said the CCC.

It is generally feared that a powerful group of these people will take active and ruthless steps to frustrate the elections. Others will, of course, do their bit surreptitiously, or merely wait and hope that some circumstance of whatever source, will emerge to thwart the elections-...the report added.

But the CCC mission stressed that the forthcoming elections are an important prerequisite for the smooth transition from dictatorship to democracy in Haiti, declaring:

...Implementation of free and fair elections in November this year, is the essential and crucial event upon which Haiti's transition to democracy depends. The report from the CCC emphasised the role Haiti's English-speaking Caribbean neighbours should play in helping guarantee free and fair elections, noting that the existing domestic political situation in Haiti suggested that the transition to democracy depends largely on action taken outside Haiti.

...This grave responsibility rests squarely upon the governments of all the countries concerned. Naturally, the countries of the Caribbean are the most directly concerned... the report added.

The report listed geostrategic factors, similar colonial experiences, and racial and socio-economic commonalities as the elements which have contributed to making developments in Haiti particularly significant to the rest of the Caribbean.

Pointing out that Haiti's history of undemocratic government, and high level of poverty have led Caricom to distance itself from the country, the report stated:

A shift to democracy in Haiti should hold significant economic, political and security benefits for the entire region. There is tremendous good feeling of Haitian people to their Caricom neighbours. Caricom, as well as non-governmental organisations can play a pivotal role in assisting this transition to democracy.

The CCC report offered some specific suggestions about the role Caricom can play in the evolving situation in Haiti.

It suggested technical assistance in establishing electoral practices and procedures, serving as international observers of the actual election process, and mediation.

But it warned that because of the high levels of skepticism on the part of Haitians about the fairness of the elections, and anti-American feelings in the country, Caricom needed to be careful about the identification of any support given.

Further, the report suggested that some kind of official guarantees of security should be given observers, because of the high level of violence and tension in the country.

But the report concluded that the mission found a high level of acceptance on the part of Haitians of their own place in the Caribbean region, and added that Caricom had a pivotal role to play in securing the transition to democracy.

The report called on Caricom governments to take all steps necessary to keep abreast of developments in Haiti, and added that the community should consider assembling a mission to observe the November elections.

Mexico

Pemex Director on U.S. Exports, Future Plans

PA010147 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 22 Oct 87 p 5

[Text] Pemex Director Francisco Rojas yesterday said that Mexico will not increase its crude oil exports to supply the U.S. strategic reserves. He said Mexico has rejected a U.S. request for a 67-percent increase in crude exports to the United States. This would mean an increase to 125,000 barrels a day from the current level of 67,000 barrels. He also said there have been no talks to sell gas to the United States.

Rojas said that the current agreement, which will be renewed in December, will remain unchanged. He also said that within the framework of strategic alliances with other countries, Mexico is considering investing in refineries in the southern part of the United States to distribute processed products to save in transportation costs.

He stressed that Pemex will participate with 10 percent of the shares of the government-owned Spanish Rexol oil company. As part of the strategic alliance, Mexico is trying to introduce, through Spain, oil and oil by-products to the European market.

Mexico is also considering building a pipeline and refinery in Colombia and investing in oil activities in Argentina, Ecuador, Peru, and Chile. At the same time, foreign companies will invest in Mexico in the secondary petrochemical industry, abiding by the federal law on foreign investments. Plans are being made to strengthen the specialized petrochemical industry.

No alliances are being sought with OPEC. Mexico only seeks cooperation to protect the world oil market. Cooperation is also sought with consumers who will assure Mexico of its oil sales.

Rojas also said that Pemex will be strengthened because it will continue to be the basis of the national economy and a pillar of the Mexican nation.

He said "it would be a mistake for Pemex to disappear," because it supplies 90 percent of the nation's primary energy, 50 percent of total exports, and is a source of foreign exchange. Four percent of the GNP comes from Pemex, and it is the main support for the capital goods, construction, and manufacturing industries.

He said there are plans to sell Mexican crude oil next year at $16.50 a barrel and to export 350,000 barrels a day, which is 10,000 less than this year.

Costa Rica

Arias Receives Swedish Foreign Minister

PA041744 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] President Oscar Arias and Swedish Foreign Minister Sten Andersson have held a meeting to discuss the regional situation and the prospects for the peace plan. President Arias expressed concern that there has not been sufficient progress in the peace negotiations. However, he also said he is optimistic that the peace plan will be fulfilled, because the five Central American presidents have a historic responsibility.

Andersson is visiting several nations in the region to learn the presidents' views and to define Sweden's future foreign policy toward Central America.

The Swedish Government might provide Costa Rica with financial support for housing projects. This is the result of President Arias' talks with Swedish Foreign Minister Andersson. The president explained to the Swedish official the country's needs in the financial area and told him that he hopes Sweden will get involved in housing programs such as those in which Canada is currently involved. The president said that the idea is to have Sweden help Costa Rica in a program to eradicate slums. President Arias also announced that the Swedish housing minister will be arriving next week.

El Salvador

Duarte, Vides on Esquipulas Compliance

PA041736 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Report by Mauricio Funes and Regina Canas; passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Text] President Jose Napoleon Duarte today delivered to the National Reconciliation Commission six documents containing the government's actions to comply with the Esquipulas II agreements. One of the documents includes the mechanisms to implement a unilateral cease-fire beginning this Thursday:

[Duarte] "We will take all the necessary steps to achieve a cease-fire and will set forth those steps the rebels must undertake to achieve an effective cease-fire. A cease-fire would mean complying with the Constitution, national security, and the country's protection, and would be an instrument to achieve peace."

President Duarte also said that both government commissions in charge of dealing with the cease-fire and other aspects of the Esquipulas II agreements are currently in Mexico as a sign of the government's goodwill toward holding a dialogue and as a last resort to reinitiate the talks. In the meeting with the National Reconciliation Commission members Duarte delivered other documents containing the government's efforts to achieve democratization, amnesty, internal dialogue, repatriation, and the region's economic development. One of the outstanding points discussed was the possibility that the internal dialogue commission could meet this week with the labor organizations that have requested such a meeting.

The Armed Forces are willing to declare a unilateral cease-fire to comply with the Esquipulas II agreements, Defense Minister Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova said. He added that the Armed Forces have repeatedly stated they support all the government's efforts to comply with the Esquipulas II agreements and that the Armed Forces have stated this must be included in the political Constitution. According to the defense minister, the unilateral cease-fire that will be implemented as of 5 November is not a measure to seek peace, but is only a formal step taken to comply with the Esquipulas II agreements. Vides added that he is unaware of the manner in which it will be implemented, because it is still being planned:

[Vides] "A cease-fire is most effective when both sides are willing to put it into practice; however, the government is making plans. It has not yet been determined how the cease-fire will be worked out. We have been working on it this morning, and it will be announced at the proper time. As I said, the Armed Forces will at no time neglect compliance with their constitutional duties. There are different ways to comply with our constitutional duties. We could adopt a defensive stance throughout the national territory, and, of course, if our Armed Forces are attacked anywhere we reserve the right to retaliate to defend our institution and our country's sovereignty."

Moreover, Vides Casanova said that the "Concordia" operation has no offensive characteristics but is aimed at complying with the Esquipulas II agreements. Within this framework, he added, the Armed Forces are in a good position to guarantee the country's sovereignty:

[Vides] "It is stipulated in the 'Concordia' plan that if necessary we will implement a cease-fire on 5 November."

Regarding the transportation stoppage declared by the FMLN, Vides Casanova said that besides deteriorating the country's economy, it is part of the guerrillas' military tactics to deploy their forces to areas they are planning to attack:

[Vides] "Logically, the Armed Forces try to detect the possible areas where they will be deployed and then set up patrols, surveillance, and ambushes in those areas to prevent those kinds of actions from being carried out."

Vides Casanova added that this stoppage has not interfered with the "Concordia" operation because those types of sabotage have already been accounted for.

These statements were obtained after the defense minister met with New York Mayor Edward Koch, who is visiting our country. During the meeting the Armed Forces role in the implementation of the Esquipulas II agreements was discussed, especially the cease-fire and amnesty issues.

'Total' Transportation Halt Continues

PA041955 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] After walking along a 2-and-1/2 km stretch this morning we observed that the strike, in its 2d day, is total. The strike is 100-percent successful. No city buses, only a few taxis, and jam-packed pickups carrying people to their jobs are circulating.

Perhaps the greatest impact is being felt in the stores and markets, where goods are being sold out. The situation could worsen today as groceries become scarce at homes and prices of staples go up.

Transportation in El Salvador was practically paralyzed early this morning as a result of the seventh transportation stoppage declared by the guerrillas, protesting the murder of human rights defender Herbert Anaya.

Last week, the FMLN announced a new transportation halt throughout the country, which is in its 2d day today. The FMLN has been sending messages through the clandestine station Radio Venceremos to the owners of collective transportation buses warning them that buses will be regarded as military targets and will be destroyed.

Traffic controllers at the two main interdepartmental bus terminals in the eastern and western halves of the country reported that no public transportation vehicles have arrived at or departed from those terminals.

Meanwhile, in San Salvador buses were not circulating as of this morning. There were fewer small buses and taxis, although this is the only transportation means available for thousands of Salvadorans who want to get their jobs.

The Salvadoran Army has announced that it has implemented "Operation Walker" for 1 week, to protect vehicles on the roads. The operation consists of organizing convoys that will travel north and west, air and ground surveillance on the main roads, transporting Salvadorans in military trucks, and a broad publicity campaign asking the owners of vehicles to ignore the call for strike.

So far this year the Salvadoran guerrillas have staged seven ground transportation strikes.

Nicaragua

Humberto Ortega Views Miranda Defection

PA040356 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 3 Nov 87

[News conference held by Defense Minister Army General Humberto Ortega Saavedra with unidentified reporters at the Public and Foreign Relations Directorate of the Defense Ministry in Managua—live; broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Ortega] ...we had reported that Mr Roger Miranda left the country on 25 October bound for Mexico and the United States. When we issued this communique we started a more in-depth investigation because of his attitude at work and his FSLN membership, which the former major had maintained. It was a surprise to us that he would have acted in that way. We reported on that occasion that we had been able to verify that he had embezzled slightly more than $15,000 and that a credit card had been used for his trip. This really surprised us, as we have already said. We went into this matter in greater depth. We must point out that we are faced with a case of a former EPS official betraying our country, betraying the revolution, and betraying our institutions by shamefully giving in to the manipulations that the current U.S. Administration is carrying out against the Nicaraguan revolution, against the entire process related to the Esquipulas accords, which our government is trying to support and back.

The traitor Roger Miranda made this decision the moment he started feeling resentful. At this moment we are not really sure what prompted him to take this step. When he arrived at the Defense Ministry Secretariat this man was trusted in accordance with his rank, because of his membership in the FSLN dating from 1978, and because of his links with the revolutionary ideas begun in the 1970's.

Therefore, in the process of training our Army and institutionally strengthening our ministry, we have been trying for several years to give shape to a ministerial-level secretariat to make it possible to find solutions to a number of problems, of needs, that our ministry, that our institution demands.

U.S. news agency reports indicate that this traitor Miranda is a gold mine to U.S. intelligence services—in this case the CIA—and to the Pentagon.

First of all, we want to place this matter in the right context. Actually, because of his duties, because of his position, this former Army officer had access to some information and some could have been passed through his hands. Now that we realize the treasonous work he was doing—which he has carried out lately, during the last few months—we think some important information may have passed through his hands.

The most important military information is handled through another structure in our Army's General Staff [words indistinct] Joaquin Cuadra. The ministerial-level information, which deals with the ministry's relations with the rest of the state, is handled through the secretariat for which he had responsibility.

It must be pointed out that this officer—who was mid-level and not an upper echelon officer in our Army—actually had direct access to Defense Ministry matters; to some matters directly related to the Army, which were also important; and to other information of a political and economic nature relevant to my duties as a political leader. Basically, all of these matters are handled through another structure of the National Directorate Secretariat headed by Comrade Rene Nunez. Logically, the secretariat also handles operational matters.

Roger Miranda had received the rank of major. According to our preliminary analysis, during the first few months he requested a trip to the United States to visit his daughter who was going to celebrate her 15th birthday—taking advantage of the trip to the United States made by Comrade Rosario Murillo to visit martyr Brian Willson. He asked permission to take part in that delegation. We believe that it was then that he was contacted by the CIA [words indistinct]. We noticed that beginning in September he had a great interest in accumulating a great deal of information that could be of use for U.S. maneuvers against our revolution—particularly during these very important moments the Central American region is going through, given the tense, political, and warlike conditions that this region and our country are experiencing.

This is how Miranda managed to collect certain information, certain documentation that we consider important. He recently traveled to Mexico—on 25 October—and then went on to the United States. He left for Mexico with his mind made up to give himself in to the [words indistinct] plans against our country.

Reconstructing the motives that led him to this shameful attitude, we came across some events that caused him deep resentment.

Among other things, he was not promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel during the general promotion in the month of July, as he had expected. In addition, we have found that the demands on him to improve several tasks related to his duties caused a gradual deterioration in his relations with his superiors. [Words indistinct] at a time when he was in the United States.

He called one of his comrades in the Army and tried to talk him into defecting to the United States. At that time Miranda told him of his determination and tried to win him over. He told these things to his comrade during this telephone call he made from the United States. Miranda is deeply grieved because his efforts supposedly have not been taken into consideration, he was not promoted, and several of his demands were not met. Natural setbacks occur in the course of work. He also told his comrade that he saw no promising outlook in his work. Naturally, this concealed [words indistinct] great personal ambition. Traitor Miranda told his comrade that he, Miranda, would cease to work properly in his job in the secretariat. Miranda then urged his comrade to travel to the United States since friends there—he referred to the CIA—had a complete plan [words indistinct] arrive at his home here in Managua and, in a matter of minutes, he and all of his relatives would be taken out of the country. All of the necessary protection would be given to him in the United States. This was an attempt to recruit his comrade, to try to [words indistinct] at a specifc point, in this case, the Defense Ministry secretariat and myself.

We think that it is at this point that this individual Miranda made up his mind to cooperate with the U.S. imperialist plans against our country, because he had at this point accumulated unspoken resentments. We were unable to detect such discontent on his part, which he expressed as soon as he arrived in the United States. (?Also in this) analysis we can observe an unstable personality. At the triumph of the revolution this man had experienced nervous problems in his personality. We had interpreted these problems as caused by the war that we had just ended. Something similar was observed in his comrade. But he (?did not cause) any greater problems of this sort, except for the natural tiredness in the course of work that all of us suffer. We thought that this situation of unexpressed nonconformity, which he succeeded in concealing very well, [words indistinct] also the pressure of imperialism on our homeland, the difficulties [words indistinct] that not all men are able to withstand; some hesitate. Traitors constitute a minority in our homeland. All this pressure and his personal ambitions created a climate suitable for him to separate from the [words indistinct] when he went to the United States. [Words indistinct] betraying Nicaragua. It is possible that on this occasion he did not give a definite answer. So, taking advantage of my traveling abroad, he left the country through some of the mechanisms to which he had access. These mechanisms, however, could only give him permission to travel outside the country.

Anyway, he managed to leave the country in a rather abnormal way, as indicated by some news reports. He shamelessly turned over to the United States some documents and general information [words indistinct], which will be manipulated and presented in a bad light for the revolution. He turned over to the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City, where he had traveled, as we have established [words indistinct]. From there, he traveled to the United States, from where he telephoned his comrade whom I have mentioned previously. The CIA has once again recruited a man who occupied an important position in the ministry's secretariat, in other words, a position with access to me. [Passage indistinct] It was very important to leave him right beside me in order to try to extract information for U.S. intelligence. Then,

why does he leave quickly for Mexico, carrying some documents and appearing in a new U.S. scandal? Because [words indistinct] penetrated the revolution. This was dangerous, taking into consideration the mechanisms which we have developed and his personality. [Passage indistinct] We investigated documents he considers useful for the United States in its campaign against Nicaragua.

It is certain his contacts in the United States had told him about matters of interest on which he was to gather information in case he decided to betray our people. This explains the hurried contacts. This situation came at the right time for the enemy's plans. They will try to use this against Nicaragua at this moment of great importance for Central America and for our people's heroic struggle against our enemies' machinations and campaigns.

Traitor Miranda took documents as an important way of assisting the interests of the CIA, of the United States, against our fatherland. Traitor Miranda took, for example, documents on the military structure we have here in the capital, on the Air Force, on the Civil Defense Brigade, and on the Artillery Brigade. But the United States, through its satellites and spy planes, already knows about this. He stupidly thinks he is going to arrive in the United States with highly valuable, damaging, and sensitive information.

When in heavens have we ever denied here that we are preparing tens of thousands of Nicaraguans to face a U.S. aggression if it comes in the uncertain months ahead? Have we ever denied that? This is what the photocopy Roger Miranda has shamelessly and treacherously delivered to the United States says. We can guess the results of the meetings the CIA is having now with Mr Miranda. They will try to make a big show with these things, magnifying or distorting them. This is clear.

The General Staff has been improving our Army structurally. The staff has presented to me documents listing needs so I would present them to higher government and national leadership levels. He was able to make photocopies of some of those documents. But what have we been continuously doing? Have we not said we want to arm hundreds of thousands of Nicaraguans to be able to carry out a popular warfare strategy if there is a U.S. invasion?

Recently Major Manuel Cuadra spoke about the real possibilities of arming at least 600,000 Nicaraguans in one way or another because of the people's willingness to fight and so they can be organized. We are working in that direction.

We have always said that one essential part of our military doctrine is to give arms to the people, to trust the armed people, a people who, if militarily organized in support of our Army, can be the fundamental guarantee for defending the revolution in this dramatic moment of an endless U.S. aggression. Under these circumstances, the Nicaraguan people have every right to continue arming themselves to the teeth and to continue looking for arms in every part of the world.

Traitor Miranda thought he was going to find shocking documents to deliver to the enemy. In this regard we want to point out that the U.S. Government will try to use this traitor to manipulate international public opinion and the U.S. people.

This person has committed the most immoral action a human being can do: betrayal of his institution, his brothers in arms, his people, and the heroic Nicaraguan people, who are resisting the U.S. aggression. This ignoramus is going to be manipulated—it is already in the news reports—in an attempt to create, as they have wanted to do on other occasions, stories about the so-called division in the FSLN National Directorate and about our leadership's revolutionary moral fiber. On other occasions there have been efforts to link Nicaragua with drug trafficking, to distort our leaders' moral attitude, and to give our people a feeling of insecurity due to alleged divisions among the Sandinist leaders.

This is fundamentally what I wanted to tell the media on this occasion. I especially want to reiterate to our people, to our fighters, and to our militants that traitors such as Miranda are not the rule here. There was 1 traitor among the 12 apostles, Judas, but he was but 1 of the 12. In true processes such as ours, those whose convictions are not firm hesitate, and they can take the step to treason, such as this person, Miranda. Our people and our combatants, however, are today more firmly united than ever. We have already told Reagan that his manipulation campaign with this traitorous worm does not scare us, does not make us tremble, and does not make us doubt. If the things this traitor may be able to give [words indistinct] what they will show Reagan is that here is a unified country that decided to confront him and his machinations, his aggression, and his unceasing intervention. Here he will find thousands, hundreds of thousands of Nicaraguans who will not break with his campaigns or his attempt to bring the revolution to its knees.

If you have any questions, I will be glad to answer them.

[Reporter] [Passage indistinct] I would like to ask you whether any incidents have taken place [words indistinct] that in your opinion would reflect information already submitted by Roger Miranda to the U.S. Government. Second, I would like for you to describe for us this treason and to tell us whether there has been any other betrayal, as you call it, within the Sandinist army more important than this one.

[Ortega] The best known and most significant was Eden Pastora's. Of course, that case had its own peculiarities. But Miranda's is a more clear betrayal in the sense that it reflects a profound dissatisfaction that we were not

able to detect, as well as personal ambitions. He delivered himself directly to the CIA at a time such as this, knowing very well that he was going to be manipulated by his people's enemies. Surely this is the most significant betrayal, and the only one. I do not remember. There have been cases of deserters and so forth. But this is really a case [words indistinct]. This is a case of a high-ranking EPS officer, the case of an officer who has occupied important posts and has been the head of my office. This does not mean he had access to all of the Army's [words indistinct] and much less to political matters that outline future positions of the revolution. He did, however, have access to several matters pertaining to his functions.

[Reporter] [Name indistinct], from AFP. I would like to know whether you consider this case a failure on the part of the EPS security or intelligence services and whether this will bring about some changes or improvements in their structures.

[Ortega] Well, I think that in a struggle to death like the one we have with the United States or, better put, like the one the United States is waging against Nicaragua, which means the revolution, we will be subjected to infiltration, pressures, and blackmail to bend the will of some cadres of the revolutionary government.

With regard to betrayal, one has to begin from the fact that no measures can totally prevent betrayal. That is to say, the effects of betrayal can be reduced by strengthening the counterintelligence system and the security services in a way that would reduce the damaging effect of situations, of alleged situations like this one—of betrayal, of infiltration, and of enemy action.

Undoubtedly, we are a young army, an army that is not yet 10 years old. Although it is true it has had this exceptional case of a traitor, most EPS soldiers have remained fundamentally united. However, more than as a security system [words indistinct] moral strength and its political convictions, and this cannot be infiltrated by even the highest technology of the imperialist power. The first antidote is conscientiousness, a sense of honor, and a spirit of patriotism and nationalism. Of course, in this case an individual was not ashamed to go and surrender, at this time, at this point, to the U.S. interests [words indistinct] to this type of work.

[Reporter] [Name indistinct], (?CBS radio). First, can you tell us if he handled any information or [words indistinct], something damaging in connection with a bilateral agreement with a country or several countries, or military agreements that you could have? Second, could the information he handled be damaging to the revolution more for its operational than for its propaganda effect?

[Ortega] He handled information that will undoubtedly be used for propaganda purposes to serve U.S. interests against Nicaragua. For example, you ask if he handled information regarding our agreements [words indistinct]. Why should our military relations with (?various) countries be a secret? I do not think this is a sin. Now then, he did not have access to the details of the military agreements and other agreements we have with various countries. That is, he [word indistinct] had knowledge of our relations with Cuba and with the Soviet Union. Is that a sin? Do the enemy intelligence services not know the helicopters that defend our people are manufactured in the Soviet Union, that the rifles of the hundreds of thousands of Nicaraguans that are already here are manufactured in the Soviet Union? What is wrong with that? Is our government clandestine by any chance? We maintain relations with various countries, and we rightfully defend them.

In this regard this individual was used as an element to give more credibility to the campaigns they have always been waging against Nicaragua—its arms race and so on. We have never denied we are following a policy of arming all the people. We have always said here—and we will not change this any time or under any circumstance, not even because they are going to attack us... [changes thought] We have said here that we are going to continue arming the people and looking for weapons from anyone to arm the people. What we [words indistinct] arms race because we do this based on our purely defensive strategy to counter a possible U.S. aggression.

We do not do so with a military [words indistinct] to attack our neighbors, to attack other nations, but fundamentally we do so to rightfully defend ourselves in view of the current war, in view of the criminal process by which the U.S. Administration continues its aggression against Nicaragua.

[(Cohen)] (Edith Cohen) of the Paris newspaper *Liberation*. You and the National Directorate in general have stated your rejection of a political dialogue with the counterrevolutionary leadership. You have also firmly come out against any contacts, technical negotiations [words indistinct] in relation to a cease-fire, specifically.

[Ortega] Well, on 5 November President Daniel Ortega will announce the government's position in this regard.

[Descalzi] General Ortega, my name is Guillermo Descalzi of Univision. I actually have two questions. You have very emphatically said that we are going to continue arming the people and that we have the right to arm our people to the teeth.

[Ortega] That is true.

[Descalzi] [Passage indistinct] Doesn't arming yourselves run counter to the spirit of a peacemaking process? How [words indistinct]? I have another question after this one.

[Ortega] Yes. What is important here is that we arm our people, and we have been strengthening a military system in line with our doctrine, which is eminently defensive. We have no offensive design for this militarily organized mass of people. Our country is not in a position to attack or invade any other country with large contingents and quantities of human and material resources. We lack the economic basis to do this. We do not have oil, transportation, or the logistics capability to move thousands of men in a campaign and to maintain them outside our borders.

The tanks we have, the helicopters we have, the cannons we have, the howitzers and so on that we have—which most probably the traitor Miranda is listing in detail when the CIA agents who circulate in Managua, who seek this information, who send their planes already know about it, which we have even presented in our parades—this entire military system is primarily defensive in nature.

We are doing this with a military system that is mostly defensive and is faced with the very real possibility of a direct U.S. intervention against our country, such as what has happened in the past. We are currently experiencing this, and Reagan continues creating the conditions to carry this out; if these Esquipulas efforts fail—Reagan is the one who is most interested in having them fail.

[Moderator] The second question goes to the comrade from France because it referred to the cease-fire. A unilateral cease-fire in the cease fire areas...

[Ortega, interrupting] President Ortega is going to speak about this. I do not want to preempt what he has to say about this. We are working on the cease-fire and we will speak about this on 5 November.

[Roberts] NBC reporter Tiffany Roberts. Commander, you mentioned that Mr Miranda had many documents and much valuable information. How serious do you think the damage is that this man can do to the revolution?

[Ortega] I did not say that he had a lot of information or documents. I said he had—logically, because of the nature of his work—access to important documents that sometimes passed through his hands. Of course he had information; he moved in certain circles. The damage here, to my way of thinking, cannot be more than the campaign that to this day the United States has been waging against Nicaragua—arms transfers, creating division within the FSLN, linking us to illegal drug deals, trying to tarnish the moral behavior of our leaders. We hear this everyday on the 15 September contra radio station and on Radio Liberacion. The only difference is that now this man comes along who, because he works close to me, becomes news, and then they start saying the same things, which—although they have been said before—seem new because Miranda says them. I cannot see what more the United States can say against us.

Anyway, we are not here to apologize for our international relations. We have a right to arm ourselves, to own cannons, tanks, naval vessels, and airplanes. We have not given up having airplanes. Honduras has the right to have the planes it wants. Guatemala has the right to have the army it wants. Peace, therefore, depends completely on political willingness. Mexico has friendly relations with the United States, and the United States is the most armed country in the world. The United States has no problem with Mexico. The United States is not going to disarm itself to keep the Mexicans at ease. Nor are the Mexicans going to disarm themselves so that the Central American people can be at ease. It depends on political relations, on willingness for peace, on government relations that exist between countries.

The United States has sworn to squash the Nicaraguan revolution and the Nicaraguans have sworn to not allow ourselves to be squashed by U.S. aggression. What is it all about? To lessen—to reduce, anyway—the danger of war in direct proportion to the U.S. decision to have a respectful relationship with Nicaragua.

[Question indistinct]

[Ortega] Well, look, [words indistinct] at the secretariat a certain amount of cash is handled there for resolving operational matters, and I think we gave the initial impression that it was a simple robbery and gave him a chance to make his contacts in Mexico. The CIA took him there to make his contact at the embassy. It suited the CIA best to have him close to me. He said that this would be difficult because he had been working with them too long. This is what we deduce. At first we thought that it was simple resentment that took him to Mexico with a credit card we had given him. But when when we checked it out and received a telephone call from the United States, we learned that we were dealing with treason and we started to check with his colleagues at work to determine what things he had been trying to memorize, other than what he tried to take with him, to photocopy—things I (?cannot) tell you about.

[Reporter] General, although you do not want to discuss the peace plan in detail, I will ask one more question. Do you personally feel this might cause any harm to the Esquipulas II plan, and do you feel it will result in changes in Nicaragua's policies regarding that plan?

[Ortega] In fact, we wanted to talk with you because Reagan's intention is to try to make noise and divert attention from the Esquipulas negotiations. We are making this public because we feel this is going to be a small firecracker. This is the way we feel, and that is how this [words indistinct] is going to end. In this regard they are going to [words indistinct] of this process. The Central American peoples and our own people are anxiously and

expectantly looking forward to 5 November. But I have confidence that reason is going to prevail and that maturity in the search for peace is going to prevail over and above these types of manipulations they are trying to use.

[Reporter] General, I have two questions. First, can one totally reject the possibility that this person might have been planted a long time ago? Second, did he ever have access to counterintelligence information?

[Ortega] Concerning your question as to whether he might have been planted a long time ago, we feel something like that would have been extremely difficult. We have been infiltrated in the past, during the struggle against Somoza. Those infiltrations lasted for a few years, and there were many of them. In this case, because of Miranda's personal characteristics, we believe right now—of course, one must go deeper—but right now we believe this was a recent infiltration. This came to a head more recently.

It is possible that if he had been doing that for some time we could have detected some signs. Regarding counterintelligence, he did not have access to the counterintelligence services, basically because of the security measures and of compartmentation. He did not have access to all elements of [words indistinct] important mechanisms, codes. He did not have access to the most important ones.

[Reporter] I am [name indistinct] of the Associated Press. Do these documents speak of intentions to obtain MIG planes from the Soviet Union?

[Ortega] We have always said publicly that Nicaragua is constantly making efforts to obtain fighter planes to complement this country's antiaircraft defense system. We do not have this type of plane—MIG fighters or any other kind. If we had, we would have stopped, for example, the air supplies the United States sends to the mercenary forces daily, which is the only reason they are still in our territory. So this is no secret. It is no secret that we made efforts, that we are still making efforts in that direction, and that we built an airport in Punta Huete. Pictures have been taken of Punta Huete Airport. We believe that because of the country's situation this airport can have a dual use, like Sandino airport. We believe that if the country's situation permits it we could use that airport as we are using Sandino airport, which right now has some problems. In the future Sandino airport could become safer.

We have never hidden the fact that we, as any other army, want to have our own planes. We have none. We do have helicopters. This is no secret. They are flying. We want to have planes, too. Why not? Honduras wants planes. It has every right to have planes. I do not criticize Honduras for wanting to have planes. Our problem is not with Honduras or its army. Our problem is with the United States. We are getting ready to fight the United States. Honduras will not invade us because it would be insane, the same way we will not invade Honduras. We are not a big power. We have neither the economic nor the technological capability to invade anyone, be it Costa Rica or any other country.

So if he had access to something having to do with planes, well, I am publicly telling you that we are making efforts to arm ourselves, and we will be doing it as long as Reagan and imperialism do not guarantee us our existence as a free and sovereign nation.

[Reporter] General, one observation. Based on your charges of the manipulation by the U.S. Government of traitor Miranda's desertion and the acknowledgment that he had been working as a spy for the United States for some time, do you believe Miranda's departure at this time could have been ordered to mount a propaganda show to affect Nicaragua's position on the Esquipulas agreement?

[Ortega] So far we believe that he had not been planted here for a long time and that it happened recently. We believe that because of resentment he delivered himself; he offered himself, which is the worst part, he corrupted himself, and he delivered himself. He accompanied Rosario Murillo to see Brian Willson. It is illogical to believe the CIA could somehow approach him. He was resentful and decided to make the first move, to commit this type of treason. He gathered some things we have noticed he took, of which he made photocopies. He listened to some lectures by me. I have been told now that he was present at some lectures I delivered on strategy, on doctrines, on how to defend ourselves, on what would happen if there is an invasion, to where the war in the region would be expanded, and on the possibility of having a Yankee invasion. He listened to that and other matters. He will invent other information, or information will be distorted in the United States. They have already distorted information. In this regard we have noticed he committed treason and delivered himself. The United States, of course, was interested in his cooperation. This cooperation will not serve to secure the ultimate goal, but they will find it helpful for the next weeks or months.

He did not appear to be working [words indistinct] and detect him and frustrate his plan.

[Reporter] General, what did that Miranda gentleman propose to the other comrade officer to entice him to desert with him?

[Ortega] His proposal was whether he were... [changes thought] in other words, first he encouraged him in the sense that he implied it was necessary for the other officer to accompany him. He apparently thought that the other was his friend, aside from their working relationship. Miranda was encouraging him to not remain in a post that did not, according to Miranda's hidden ambitions, show any potential. Miranda told the

other officer the latter was in a bureaucratic post that had no potential and that would not enable him to be promoted to a command position, such as colonel or general. In other words, this was a vision that hid great ambition [words indistinct]. According to Miranda, in a short span of time U.S. agents would be coming to his house to contact him. And how was this going to be accomplished? [Words indistinct] in a matter of 10 to 15 minutes CIA agents were going to be at his house bringing him [words indistinct]. But it is really difficult to speculate on the details of the matter.

[Newman] CNN reporter Lucia Newman. Could you please tell us specifically what Miranda's duties and responsibilities were at your secretariat?

[Ortega] Well, the Defense Ministry Secretariat handles all relations with the ministries and other Nicaraguan state organizations, for example, the links that our ministry has with the INE [Nicaraguan Institute of Energy] to solve fuel problems or other links to solve ministry problems that arise when missions for the central government are carried out, etc. It also does some public relations work for our army. We [words indistinct] because of the political sensitivity in reflecting information objectively, and so forth, through this type of [words indistinct]. He attended to these matters, such as handling domestic public relations for the EPS. [Words indistinct] and another type of function regarding my own needs, regarding EPS operations, or matters outside of the EPS, only going so far as coordinating them. A meeting needed to be arranged with [name indistinct] for some reason of my own [words indistinct], and logically he also had to coordinate my relations with the entire structure of the General Staff, through Major General Cuadra.

Let us have the last question because it is getting late for you.

[Reporter] General, I wanted to ask you about the manipulation. A report will probably be published tomorrow that says a depressed defense minister with depressed members of the General Staff held a news conference. That is what I wanted to ask.

[Ortega] Do you think we are depressed? I am not depressed.

[Reporter, laughing] What is the general feeling?

[Ortega, laughing] I am not depressed.

[Reporter] No, general, this type of thing generally occurs. So I wanted to ask you about the morale of all EPS members. Did this event affect them in any way, or did it have no effect?

[Ortega] It is logical to admit we are angry that something like this has happened to us. Undoubtedly we are angry, but we are not, as one says in the vernacular, downtrodden or tied in knots [ahuevado], to use a vulgar expression of our people. If at any time we were downtrodden it was before we took power. Today we have power, we have the people, we are winning the war, and we are victoriously confronting the aggression despite economic difficulties, despite material difficulties, and despite the campaign the enemy has unleashed against us, taking advantage of the liberties that we have granted here within the framework of the peace and negotiation process. But here we are, steadfast, and we are on our feet. We are not on our knees like the deserter Miranda, who is now licking the boots of imperialism.

Nunez Comments on 3 Nov Dialogue Meeting

PA042322 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1810 GMT 3 Nov 87

[News conference with Commander Carlos Nunez, government delegate to the national dialogue, and unidentified reporters at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center in Managua following a meeting of the National Dialogue Commission—live]

[Excerpts] [Nunez] As you know, three political parties of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] joined the dialogue today. That is the political organization of Mario Rappaccioli, Dr Miriam Arguello, Dr Eduardo Rivas Gasteazoro, Dr Eduardo Coronado, and Dr Andres Zuniga.

At the beginning of the dialogue I was handed a letter signed by delegates of the PLI [Independent Liberal Party], Social Democratic Party, Social Christian Party, Communist Party, and the delegate of Rappaccioli's organization asking whether the government agrees with the FSLN position that Commander Arce [words indistinct]. We replied that on 5 November the government will give details on our compliance with the Esquipulas agreements.

As for the national dialogue, the various parties—that is, the new principal delegates—proposed that discussions [words indistinct] of 28 October be disregarded because they wish to express their opinions and make a number of recommendations. They claim that as invited participants they also have the right to change the bylaws, although in a letter to President Ortega eight political parties committed themselves to immediately discussing the agenda.

We have discussed this proposal all morning; we have reached no agreement. The PLI, which was supported by the Communist Party, presented a motion calling for separate meetings within each political party to present recommendations to the government afterward. The PLI and the Communist Party would be willing to support the CDN parties' position. Another motion was presented by the Socialist Party through Comrade Gustavo Tablada. It calls on political parties having proposals on bylaws to forward them to the chairman of the national dialogue in writing. A technical commission would

review the proposals and bring a summarized proposal to the plenum of the national dialogue. They also propose the national dialogue continue with today's agenda because certain parties make commitments and later renege on them.

I did not really criticize this, but I said it is important that we consider whether we really wish to achieve progress in the dialogue. I asked that the fact that this delay in the national dialogue is not caused by government intransigence but by differences among the various political parties be recorded; they have prevented the organization of the agenda.

We will continue making efforts to find a solution, although I pointed out that the new delegates should also recognize the intensive work done by the eight parties in previous sessions. That is all I have to say. Do you have any questions? [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Commander, could you comment on the delay of the national dialogue? What is the main reason for this delay?

[Nunez] I believe the main factor is strictly political in nature. I will try to be specific about this. There are three stumbling blocks. First, the dialogue involves two sides, the government and the opposition, with the participation of a recently created organization. The second point involves decisionmaking. The third point is chairing the national dialogue, which is already established in the bylaws.

There are parties and organizations that want the dialogue to involve 15 opposition parties and organizations and one government representative. What is the reason behind this? To disregard a legitimately elected, constitutional government.

A second point, which stems from the first, calls for decisions to be reached by a majority vote. One day you asked me what is behind the number of parties and organizations. When decisions are not reached by consensus but through a majority vote—and given that the government casts one vote—the dialogue would not be between the government and the opposition, but between the government and 15 organizations and parties that [words indistinct] say: Surrender power to us, let us hold new elections, draft a new Constitution, and so on.

And third, they claim that the government should not chair the dialogue and this role should be rotated. They talk about an impartial moderator; however, I believe that things have been politicized in Nicaragua and that there are no impartial people. It was also suggested that the participating delegates take turns acting as moderator.

I believe these are some of the political issues delaying the national dialogue.

'Contradictions' Cause Dialogue Suspension

PA041513 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Recalcitrant positions of the rightist sectors that joined the national dialogue's sixth working session impaired the work done by the political parties that had already participated in this political forum.

The political factions of the Nicaraguan Conservative Party [PCN], headed by Mario Rapaccioli and Miriam Arguello; and the Social Christian faction of Rivas Gasteazoro—all members of the Ramiro Sacasa Democratic Coordinating Board, CDN—arrived only to question the recent statement made by the Sandinist Assembly and to demand rights in the regulations for the national dialogue based on their particular views.

Following the meeting, which was suspended at 1645 by government delegate Commander Carlos Nunez, the session was described as a waste of time because there were heated debates and tense contradictions within the parties, which were incapable of reaching an agreement or arriving at a consensus on the subjects to be discussed at the next session for next Thursday at 0900.

Here is Commander Carlos Nunez' statement:

[Begin Nunez recording, in progress] ...today, because contradictions that in one way or the other had been previously discussed surfaced again this afternoon. Ironically, the contradictions became evident among the eight political parties that requested a postponement of the national dialogue and the CDN groups in relation to the [words indistinct] regulations. The parties failed to reach an agreement. Although there were various motions, there was no consensus. Tempers were high and tension was building up, so I decided it was better to suspend the discussions based on the regulations. The next meeting will be held at 0900 on Thursday. [end recording]

FSLN Communique Fulfills 'Worst Predictions'

PA031910 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 30 Oct 87 p 2

[Editorial: "God Save Nicaragua"]

[Text] Fulfilling the worst predictions, the Sandinist commanders announced on Thursday that they will not comply with the Guatemala peace agreements. With this action, they closed all doors to a peaceful solution to the very grave conflict the nation has been facing since the Sandinists reached power.

History will hold them, and no one else, responsible for such a negative decision against the Nicaraguan people.

The nine Sandinist commanders' presentation of their decision, in which they refuse to lift the state of emergency and reject amnesty and national reconciliation, was a surreal and anachronistic spectacle.

The Sandinist commanders showed that in 90 days they have not incorporated the Nicaraguan people's desire to return normality and peace into their relations. Either that is the case or they are aware of the demand of Nicaraguans and they do not care.

The Sandinist leaders have also not respected the honest effort by international leaders to help us overcome the political, economic, and military chaos in Nicaragua.

In the same way in which such a distinguished and highly respected leader as Pope John Paul II was insulted, the Sandinist leaders on Thursday, before the eyes of Nicaragua and the world, publicly scorned the Nobel Peace Prize, that permanent humanitarian legacy which tries to prevent barbarity and destruction in the world.

From the day the Guatemala agreements were signed many people said the Sandinists would sign but they would not comply.

That is what happened.

Despite this prediction, it was a sad spectacle to see the Sandinist leadership explaining, or trying to explain, why they will not fullfill the agreements.

After 90 days of a peaceful climate it was thought that such a sudden change was impossible, that the Sandinists would try to compromise, try to gain time or reduce their concessions [as published]. One never expected them to slam the door shut so violently or to have them so defiantly ignore the country and the world's demands for peace in Central America.

They say they cannot grant amnesty to the Somozist criminals and torturers. However, the truth is that the Nicaraguan judge advocate's office has admitted that more than 6,000 EPS officers have been prosecuted in the past 2 years for crimes committed while carrying out their functions. Each day there are more reports about atrocities committed by Sandinist officers serving in the war zones. The general amnesty was planned for them and for those who committed atrocities prior to 1979.

That is why the amnesty needed to be broad and total so the past and the present could be completely forgotten.

The Sandinist leaders say they cannot lift the state of emergency because the aggression that gave rise to it continues. In other words, with the restriction of our freedoms, all Nicaraguans have to pay indefinitely for the action of those who have decided to take up weapons against the Sandinists. Almost 6 years of a state of emergency have not helped reduce the war but to expand it. This clearly confirms that repression does not reduce but encourages insurrection.

The truth is—and the Sandinists are not deceiving anyone in this regard—they want a permanent and everlasting state of emergency to do as they please and to disregard even the most minute right of its citizens. They no longer deceive anyone with the excuse of the aggression.

They say they will not hold a dialogue with those who have taken up weapons because that would mean a return to a past of blood, torture, and violence. But in fact we have already returned to that past. Blood is being shed every day in the war zones and there are constant reports of torture of the prisoners in the Sandinist jails. There is Sandinist-instigated violence through the "mobs" mobilized against the citizens who try to express themselves.

There was only one moment when the Sandinist leaders were sincere. It was when they said that they conceded some things, here and there, to set the peace agreements on a false base, with the ulterior motive of eliminating the armed insurrection, using any individual or organization that naively or willingly sought to cooperate with them. Our real intention, they said very clearly, is to continue with our revolutionary plan, the Marxist-Leninist plan which has prostrated the country as never before in its history and which has reduced the country's economic structure to its bare bones. It was a good and very clear confession. Only those who have wanted to be deceived have been deceived here.

We repeat, the presentation of the Sandinist leaders was sad because of what it represents for Nicaragua's dark and uncertain future. At a climactic moment in our history the men who govern us spoke with arrogance, without a sense of government responsibility, and with only the obstinate fervor of fanaticism. It is a dangerous fanaticism, the consequences of which are unknown, especially in a sorrowful country like Nicaragua.

The message seemed to be the work of irresponsible people at a moment in which wisdom was what was most needed. It was either that or an attitude of thinking "what have I got to lose" and an invitation to have all of us sink, regardless of what may come, as long as what I want is done.

Unfortunately, we think that the Sandinist leaders have drawn a definite dividing line and have forever taken refuge in their own impassable political bunker. Any effort to convince them to retake the path toward peace now seems stupid and foolish. After that message, which was expressed in an outdated style which the Nicaraguan people seem to have already mentally overcome, we must only even more fervently repeat: God save Nicaragua.

CEMA Holds Managua Joint Commission Meeting

May Finance Oil Exploration

PA031624 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 1 Nov 87 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] Masachapa — There is a good probability that oil can be found in Nicaragua, either in the Pacific or Atlantic regions. The only way to explore these possibilities, however, is by drilling the necessary wells.

Commander Henry Ruiz, Nicaraguan minister of foreign cooperation, made that statement during a visit to San Cayetano, where $1 million is necessary to begin the oil exploration.

Henry Ruiz, who was accompanied by P. Y. Koshelev, the Soviet deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and by other CEMA representatives, stressed that if there is any oil or natural gas we must find it.

Ruiz said that based on the information available there are possibilities that CEMA and other countries might take the risk of giving some financial assistance. [passage omitted]

Nicaragua has so far invested 50 million cordobas in the Pacific region, in Masachapa's infrastructure and facilities, and has invested more than $100,000 in getting the equipment ready. A similar project, outside the would require $500 million, he said. [sentence as published].

Meanwhile, Koshelev, the Soviet CEMA delegate, said the money spent in geology projects can be compared to the money spent in education or health, meaning they are necessary expenses.

"You should know for sure [whether there is oil or not], and if you decide to start drilling it should be done with the best possible technology so the project will be finished."

He added that pictures obtained via satellite show a structure northeast of Nicaragua's Atlantic region that is even better than the one in Campeche, Mexico, which is one the largest natural gas producing areas in the world.

Pleased With Aid Use

PA032235 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] The CEMA-Nicaragua Commission has ended its fourth meeting in Managua. CEMA Deputy Secretary General Marinov said the meeting was very useful. He added that trade between Nicaragua and CEMA members had increased by 35 percent and that CEMA had agreed to establish a long-term program to train Nicaraguan personnel.

Marinov said the USSR does not place conditions on oil deliveries to Nicaragua and that it will continue to provide this aid. The CEMA official said the CEMA members were pleased with the progress of cooperation with Nicaragua and with the good use of the aid.

The CEMA delegates were seen off at Sandino airport by several revolutionary government officials.

Soviet Delegate on Oil Aid

PA032353 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] The Soviet people and government are sending Nicaragua 100,000 tons of oil on a long-term credit basis, according to Koshelev, chief of the Soviet delegation to the fourth CEMA meeting that ended yesterday in Managua. We spoke with Koshelev about this.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Western media have been reporting that the USSR is not pleased with the aid it has been giving Nicaragua and that it has been haggling over oil assistance. What is your view on this? Nicaragua has appealed to the international community to give more concrete assistance, more concrete solidarity. Is the USSR going to increase oil assistance?

[Koshelev, in Russian with simultaneous Spanish translation] We have firm commitments to supply 300,000 tons of oil per year to Nicaragua until 1990, based on long-standing credit terms. This credit does not require any payments over the next few years.

Comrade President Daniel Ortega (?requested) the socialist countries to increase the volume of oil supplies; he requested from us that we increase it by 100,000 tons. We have done it. That 100,000 tons of oil will be arriving in Nicaragua in October and November. Countries such as Cuba, the GDR, and other countries are discussing this matter.

The USSR is going to supply what was requested, that is, over one half of the entire amount of oil supplied to Nicaragua. There is no reason for us to reduce it. We never set any political or economic conditions for this aid. That method of imposing conditions on aid is not practiced by us. We understand that the supply of oil is not a commercial agreement; it is an act of solidarity with the fraternal Nicaraguan people, with the FMLN [as heard]; there is great sympathy in the USSR toward these people. One can see on television and read in our newspapers about the heroic struggle of the Nicaraguan people. [end recording]

Visiting Swedish Minister Raps Contra Aid

PA042347 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Swedish Foreign Minister Sten Andersson has expressed interest in learning how his country could mediate in and contribute to the regional peace process.

Andersson, who is on a Central American tour, said: We are here to learn, listen, and find out if Sweden can mediate in the peace process.

Andersson said the Central American countries can take new steps to resolve the regional conflict. He added, however, that this will require patience and time. Andersson urged the Central American countries and those who have interests in the area, particularly the United States, to act responsibly so the peace efforts can be successful. He said Sweden's position is that any aid to the Somozist mercenaries is against international law and noted that U.S. aid to the contras violates international law. Andersson also said progress has been made in complying with the Esquipulas II agreements signed by the five Central American presidents on 7 August.

Andersson, who arrived in Managua last night accompanied by an official delegation, said his country is very interested in contributing to the search for peace in Central America. He said he believes the Esquipulas II agreements are on the right track, and he added that the United States has a great responsibility in this process. [passage omitted]

Argentina

Soviet Delegation Visits Mendoza Province

PY020205 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1331 GMT 31 Oct 87

[Text] Mendoza, 31 Oct (TELAM)—Leon Victor, the Mendoza Province interior minister, has met with a delegation of Soviet technicians visiting the province. On that occasion, Viktor Grekov, director of the five Soviet Agriculture and Livestock Ministries (GOSAGROPROM) [name and title as received], pointed out the Soviets' interest in establishing a joint Argentine-Soviet enterprise to process juice concentrates for use in the food industry.

According to the GOSAGROPROM director, such an enterprise could be established either in the Soviet Union or Argentina.

The Soviet mission includes Gennadi Gourkine, first secretary and specialist in scientific affairs at the Soviet Embassy in Argentina; and Vladimir Kouzin, chief of the Department of Cooperation With Foreign Countries of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology [names and titles as received].

Minister Chade [not further identified] told the visitors that he hopes to see the intentions of each nation materialize through scientific-technological exchange in the field of meteorology, especially with regard to hail control, as well as in the area of the trade and sale of Mendoza's products.

Naval Prefecture Reports on Captured Vessels

PY300243 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1322 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 29 Oct (NA)—So far this year the Argentine Naval Prefecture has captured nine fishing vessels of various countries which were illegally fishing in national waters. As a result of the evidence obtained and legal procedures implemented, fines imposed totaled more than $3 million.

This information was revealed today by Naval Prefecture General Juan Eduardo Mosquera, who explained that the fines do not include the "more than 900 tons of confiscated fish."

Mosquera spoke during a ceremony marking Argentine Naval Prefecture Day attended by Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena.

Mosquera referred to the work being done by the prefecture in defense of Argentine fishing resources, patrolling the 200-mile maritime zone with two Coast Guard boats "in search and prevention operations to find any violators of the current fishing law."

Despite the achievements made in this regard, Mosquera requested "new equipment incorporating modern technology," needed "to overcome the daily equipment problems." [passage omitted]

Reports on CGT General Strike Call, Results

Leftist Support Noted

PY041358 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2008 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Nov (DYN)—The Communist Party (PC), the Buenos Aires Committees of the Intransigent Party (PI), the Workers Party (PO), and the Peronist Renewal Movement of this capital today expressed their support for the CGT [General Confederation of Labor] strike scheduled for 4 November.

In a communique released this afternoon, the PC called on its militants to gather at 1400 in front of the Obelisk, in downtown Buenos Aires, "to join the column of the FRAL [Broad Front of Liberation] and march toward Plaza de Mayo." Communist leader Patricio Echegaray wants the strike to be "a slap in the face of the goverment starvation policy and the beginning of a plan of struggle to defeat the Austral Plan."

The Buenos Aires Committee of the PI supports the strike because it is necessary "to confront the adjustment policy implemented by the government" and proposed "to go back to the 26 points of the National Unity Congress as well as the design of a plan of struggle greater than the plan advocated by those who question the economic policies."

PI militants will gather at 1300 at 756 Solis Street under the leadership of Juan Carlos Ieno and Marcelo Vensentini.

The Buenos Aires Province PI members said, in a provincial committee document, that "the strike is strictly aimed against the goverment economic policies, which claim that only salaries should be readjusted."

The PI Committee members of Buenos Aires, headed by Pedro Garcia, openly support the CGT strike.

The PO, headed by Jorge Altamira, called on "its members, sympathizers, and workers to gather at May and Peru Avenues to form a solid column and march to the CGT rally."

The PO advocates "a minimum salary and pension of 1,000 australs with a cost of living adjustment, refusal to pay the foreign debt, and establishment of control by the workers."

Demonstrators Break Windows

PY041750 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1507 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Trelew (Chubut), 4 Nov (TELAM)—A group of demonstrators shouting slogans in support of the strike sponsored by the CGT broke the windows of downtown businesses that were open, and burned tires in front of the Chubut Provincial Bank in Independence Park.

The incidents started about 1000 this morning. At noon today the provincial police reported that no one had been arrested and that the situation was under control with police patrol cars covering the downtown area.

The businesses affected include the supermarkets La Anonima, Hidalgo Sola, and Ayuso, and some other shops. The demonstrators used blunt objects to break the windows.

Services, Disrupted

PY041904 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1535 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Nov (NA)—Hundreds of workers in this capital, and in the greater Buenos Aires area, left work at noon today to attend the CGT rally in the capital. By so doing, they virtually paralyzed bank, transportation, and other services.

At noon today bus services in this city were restricted and all railroad services were paralyzed.

CGT Secretary General Saul Ubaldini was giving the final touches to the speech he will deliver at 1600 today on a stand set up behind the Government Palace in the Plaza de Mayo.

Throughout the country the strike is being conducted in various ways, with different levels of adherence or obedience in the provinces of Cordoba, Mendoza, and Tucuman.

In Tucuman, two bombs exploded in two factories, causing some material damage but no casualties.

Two Bombs Explode in Tucuman City

PY041405 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1115 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Tucuman, 4 Nov (NA)—According to police sources, two bombs exploded early this morning in two factories. In both cases the bombs caused damage, but no injuries.

The first device exploded at 0100 on the premises of the Pirelli Gomas y Cubiertas enterprise, located at 1300 Rivadavia Street, approximately 7 or 8 blocks from this city's downtown area.

The second device exploded a little later in a glass factory located at 2200 Rivadavia Street. The explosion damaged material used by the factory.

The bombs exploded just before the start of the general strike that has been called for today by the CGT [General Labor Confederation]. The strike will last for 24 hours in this capital.

Brazil

Leonidas Doubts Parliamentary System Approval

PY031225 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Nov 87 p 1

[Excerpt] Army Minister Leonidas Pires Goncalves yesterday said in Rio de Janeiro that the Constituent Assembly plenum will not vote for the parlamentary system of government that was approved by the Constituent Assembly Systematization Commission the day before yesterday. "I do not believe the full plenum will approve this system, just as I do not believe the Brazilian people are enthusiastic about it," the minister said.

Gen Pires said he was "sad" to hear the comment by Systematization Commission President Senator Afonso Arinos (PFL-Rio de Janeiro) that the parliamentary system would have the merit of putting an end to military coups. In the minister's opinion, "military interventions have never been caused by the system of government. They have been caused by the ineptitude of those who were governing the country—be they politicians or administrators." Gen Pires added that Senator Arinos' remarks were "unfair because he did not take into consideration the Armed Forces' irreproachable support of the political transition to democracy."

The minister added that from his point of view the decision of the Systematization Commission "is only a recommendation, because there is a great difference between 93 votes (of the members of the Systematization Commission) and 559 votes (of all the members of the Constituent Assembly)." [passage omitted]

Senators Briefed on Talks With Banks

PY041713 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 1500 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Senator Fernando Henrique Cardoso, a member of the Senate Commission on the Foreign Debt, has said that Brazil is not going to immediately suspend its moratorium with creditor banks, nor will it sign an agreement with the IMF just now. Senator Cardoso and his commission are being briefed at this very moment by Central Bank President Fernando Milliet on the negotiations with creditor banks in New York. The meeting is still going on.

[Begin Cardoso recording] I asked Milliet if it were true that Brazil had a pre-determined agreement with the IMF, and Milliet said that there was no such agreement. Brazil does not have any meeting scheduled with the IMF to iron out differences with creditor banks. [end recording]

Nuclear Plant Equipment Damaged in Transit

PY050232 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 4 Nov 87 p 17

[Text] Several pieces of equipment destined for the Angra II and Angra III nuclear plants arrived last week. This equipment was damaged during transport by sea to Brazil when a heavy storm struck the ship in the Bay of Biscay, between France and Spain. Nuclebras President Licinio Seabra explained that KWU [Kraftwerk Union], the FRG company in charge of handling this equipment, is analyzing the damage caused by the storm. Any damage from the accident will be covered by KWU, and the shipment was insured.

According to the Nuclebras president, this equipment is arriving 1 or 2 years before it is needed because of the delayed construction of the two nuclear plants. He explained that it was impossible to postpone any longer the delivery of the equipment because it had already been built in the FRG. Since some of the boxes were badly damaged several pieces of equipment will probably be returned to the FRG for repairs while other pieces will have to be replaced, Seadra stated.

The 628 boxes containing medium-sized equipment, such as valves and engines, arrived on 26 October at Sepetiba port, which belongs to Nuclebras Heavy Equipment, Inc. (Nuclep). Their cost is estimated at $150 million. Seabra stated that this problem will not affect Angra II's construction timetable because the installation of the electro-mechanical equipment of the plant will begin only during the second half of 1988. The ship left the country last Sunday.

VEJA Raps Trade Agreement With Libya

PY041318 Sao Paulo VEJA in Portuguese 28 Oct 87 p 51

[From the "Radar" page]

[Text] Turkey, a Muslim country, is having a squabble with Libya in trying to obtain what it is owed for public works carried out in Tripoli and its outskirts. In September 1987 Libyan Secretary for Foreign Liaison Jadallah Azzuz al-Talhi answered Turkey's request for payment with an irate telegram in an offended tone indicating that it was not very elegant to request the payment of a debt. Azzuz al-Talhi is the same person who was given the red-carpet treatment by the Brazilian Goverment last week. At Itamaraty, together with Foreign Ministry Abreu Sodre, Al-Talhi signed several trade and cultural agreements. According to the main agreement, during the next 5 years trade between Brazil and Libya will amount to $150 million. According to a European diplomat in Brazil, the agreement between Libya and Itamaraty brings to mind the agreement between two beggars of the past: One of them decided to sell the pyramids, and the other decided to buy them. After they signed the contract the beggars went to get their daily soup that was distributed among the poor by the local town hall.

Mozambican Minister Arrives for Visit

PY041304 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Jose Oscar Monteiro, minister of state for state administration for the Presidency of Mozambique, today began a 2-day visit to Brasilia to strengthen bilateral cooperation in the area of public administration.

Monteiro will meet with Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre and Administration Minister Aluisio Alves. He will also participate in talks about Mozambique at the University of Brasilia.

Chile

FPMR Claims Credit for Santiago Power Outage

PA050354 Paris AFP in Spanish 0251 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Santiago, 4 Nov (AFP)—The Chilean Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR) guerrilla group, in telephone calls to communications media, claimed credit tonight for the power outage that affected the greater Santiago area and the central coastal area where some 5 million Chileans live.

"The towers of Colbun, Machicura, and Itahue were attacked, resulting in a power outage that lasted from 12 to 14 minutes," stated a woman who called the national and foreign press media.

The caller added that Santiago was in complete darkness and that there were power interruptions in the provinces.

"These attacks were staged to commemorate the date on which the Chilean presidents would traditionally assume democratic rule," stated the caller, who claimed to represent the FPMR.

The leftist, clandestine group also claimed credit for six other dynamite attacks on Tuesday in Santiago that damaged businesses and vehicles.

Under the cover of darkness, subversive groups attacked three passenger buses and engaged in a shoot-out using automatic weapons with security personnel who were patrolling Santa Maria Avenue northeast of Santiago, police sources reported.

The spokesperson for the subversive group said that the attacks will continue in order to prevent the "perpetuation" in power of President General Augusto Pinochet.

The FPMR has held Army Colonel Carlos Carreno hostage for 45 days.

The anonymous caller also said that the kidnapped officer is "in good health" and will be released as soon as the FPMR demands calling for the distribution of foodstuffs, clothes, construction material, and toys to the poverty-striken townships of Santiago are met.

The caller noted that they chose to make these demands after their demand that the government permit the reentry of all Chileans exiles banned from the country 14 years ago was not met.

5 Bombs Explode in Santiago; No Injuries

PY041839 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Five small bombs exploded during the night in Santiago. The first exploded on the corner of Santa Maria Avenue and (Pedro Bocho Diaz) at 2130, damaging an iron fence and breaking some windows; the second was placed on a lightpole on the corner of (Sanonas and Apoquintota Streets) at 2145, causing only minor damage; and a third bomb was placed at 11 September Avenue, on premises belonging to Mario Farren, at 2255. This bomb broke some windows and damaged some metal screens. The fourth bomb was thrown at the (Tamancura) car dealership on the corner of (Felix) and Vitacura Avenues at 2200. A fifth bomb was thrown at the Monserrat Supermarket, located on the corner of (Walker Martinez) and Mapocho Streets, causing only minor damage. No injuries or victims have been reported.

Pinochet Asks Support for Referendum

PY050222 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] President Augusto Pinochet has said that a crucial time lies ahead of us—the electoral period—reiterating that the government must obtain an overwhelming victory in the next plebiscite. The president, who spoke during a meeting with Linares community leaders on the last day of his tour of the Seventh Region, urged each and every Chilean to contribute to the task of projecting the work of the goverment, adding that it is necessary to work today in order to achieve victory in the future.

[Begin Pinochet recording] We cannot rest for a single moment. A time that will be crucial, from the viewpoint of the electoral period, lies ahead of us, a time for decisions. I ask you who have a commitment to Chile—a commitment to our destiny—to assume that commitment with joy and determination, because we have to obtain an overwhelming victory on the day of the plebiscite. [end recording]

In his speech, Pinochet added that 11 September 1973 marked the end of a period in Chilean history that changed the life of the country. He stressed that despite the superficial remarks of some people, the current government has never been a dictatorship. He asked: Would any dictator in the world—unless he was a very special person—abide by a Constitution and approve laws that curtail his powers to the extent that he cannot take any legal action by himself? Actually, right now, he said, I must submit all my decisions for consideration to the Government Junta or the judicial branch. He concluded by saying that his government has not been a dictatorship, but a regime that allowed the restoration of democracy and prevented the return of Communism.

Optimistic on Plebiscite

PY041135 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 3 Nov 87

[by Eliana Henriquez]

[Excerpt] President Augusto Pinochet today asserted that the goverment will win the upcoming plebiscite overwhelmingly and intimated that it will be held shortly.

During a meeting with the Talca community, the chief of state said that the results of the latest polls favor and give strength to the goverment. Pinochet said that people have to be firm and continue the fight because it [the plebiscite] may be held on the 5th, the 10th, or the 11th of any month. We are going to make the decision with great faith, because things are going to turn out very well for us; we are going to win the plebiscite overwhelmingly.

In his impromptu speech, President Pinochet also stated that he supports the political parties which abide by the Constitution.

The president also referred to Article No 8 of the 1980 Constitution, stating that some sectors say it is an aberration. He added that German citizens have talked to him about this article and about pluralism. Pinochet went on to say that former Nazis are prohibited from occupying public posts in Germany; the same applies to former fascists in Italy. The chief of state explained that Chile prohibits former Communists from occupying public posts because the country has already been governed by the Communists. He also said that not even the king and his family are allowed into Italy, while here in Chile some people, who wear black or grey, maintain that all those living in exile should be allowed back into the country.

[Begin Pinochet recording] They want everyone back, starting from [words indistinct] but they do not realize that some things cannot be accepted. For your information, gentlemen, we have learned that people came from abroad to kidnap Colonel Carreno. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Further on Talca Remarks

PY041044 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] President Augusto Pinochet today said university students and professors linked to Marxism should be expelled from the universities. Pinochet said youths' minds have been poisoned, and further noted that he can tell the universities are not functioning at 100 percent capacity. Pinochet said: Apparently, there are young people attempting to impose their will inside the universities; the administration and professors are the ones who should impose their will.

Pinochet added that since 11 September 1973, Socialist, Marxist, and Communist professors and students have become more radical in the universities, receiving and complying with orders that have been poisoning students' minds for 14 years. Pinochet said those young people must now be expelled from the universities, and that the professors creating problems should also be expelled.

Pinochet concluded by saying that university courses cost a great deal of money. He said the money should not be misused, but rationally employed.

We again repeat that President Pinochet said in Talca this morning that students and professors linked to Communism and Marxism must be expelled from Chilean universities.

Matthei On Article 8, Freedom of Expression

PY041107 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Air Force Commander in Chief General Fernando Matthei, member of the Government Junta, has said that Article 8 of the Constitution is aimed at avoiding proselytizing propaganda and nothing more; it is not aimed at fighting the ideas or behavior of the people.

Gen Matthei, who made these statements during a news conference at the Defense Ministry, added: We do not prevent people from being Communist; that would be impossible. What we forbid is the free use of the media for spreading ideas that, if victorious, will destroy all other ideas. This is what this ideology has tried to do.

Gen Matthei also pointed out the difference between informing people and proselytizing in favor of something.

Gen Matthei said the government is fighting all antidemocratic activities, and added that the Constitution views parties and people equally.

Regarding the Episcopal Conference position toward Article 8, Gen Matthei said it is regrettable to see that the Catholic Church believes it must voice its opinion on all political matters. According to Matthei, this does not add to the Church's prestige; rather it is a diversion from its role as an arbitrator.

Gen Matthei concluded by saying that various opinions are freely voiced because people are not concerned about reprisals.

FRG Envoy Denies Plan to Investigate Colony

PY040241 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Excerpt] FRG Ambassador Horst Kullak-Ublic has denied that his goverment is planning to carry out an investigation, of a consular nature, in the Dignidad Colony, which is located in Parral, in the Seventh Region.

The ambassador said embassy officials are planning to visit the colony, where German citizens reside. This would just be a routine visit to expedite the issuance of passports.

In commenting on recent reports, the ambassador said his goverment is concerned about all German citizens who live in Chile, but not about their institutions. The ambassador thus denied rumors on posible investigations of the Dignidad Colony, against which many charges have been made. [passage omitted]

Foreign Ministry Comments

PY041844 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] Foreign Ministry spokesman (Carlos Ducci) has said that the situation at the Dignidad colony in Parral does not concern the Foreign Ministry because it is an FRG consular problem.

(Ducci) thus answered a journalist's question regarding the visit by FRG Consul (Peter Haller) to the colony in the next few days. The consul will investigate charges of irregularities in the colony. These charges have been made in the FRG. (Ducci) has said that Chilean authorities have not received any report of irregularities or crimes in the colony. He added, however, that Chilean courts will have to intervene if the FRG mission finds anything irregular in the colony.

When asked if the issue was raised during the meeting of FRG Ambassador Horst Kullak-Ublic with Chilean Foreign Policy General Director Gaston Illanes, (Carlos Ducci) said that the two officials only discussed matters of bilateral relations.

Correction to Army High Command Changes

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Pinochet Makes Changes in Army High Command," published in the 23 October Latin America *Daily Report*, page 25, column one:

Paragraph two, line two reads: ...chief of staff; Major General Roberto Guillard Marinot has been appointed... (clearing name)

Same paragraph, line fifteen to end of paragraph reads: engineering industries command; Brigadier General Jorge Ballerino Sandford has been appointed military institutes commander; Brigadier General Miguel Espinoza Guzman has been appointed commander of the Army administrative support command; Brigadier General Carlos Parera Silva has been appointed deputy commander of the 2d Army Division; Brigadier General Miguel Sanchez Tapia has been appointed deputy commander of the 1st Army Division; Brigaider General Richard Quaas Bornschever has been appointed deputy commander of the 3d Army Division. (clearing and correcting names)

Paragraph three, line one reads: 2. Confirmed in their posts the other members of... (providing indistinct word)

Paragraph four, line one reads: 3. Approved the promotion of Brigadier (Florencio Tejos Martinez),... (rewording)

Paraguay

Opposition To Create Free Elections Board

PY042135 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 3 Nov 87 p 9

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] The National Accord, a group of dissident Colorado Party members, and other movements have agreed to create a "National Coordinating Board" [Coordinadora Nacional] that hopes to prove that the 1988 elections are a fraud.

The National Coordinating Board will be exclusively responsible for handling the current political situation, proving that the 1988 elections are a fraud, and will resolutely struggle for free elections in our country. This is the most important resolution reached during a meeting summoned by the National Accord at the Casa del Pueblo.

Domingo Laino [President of the National Accord] said that the meeting once again enjoyed the full support of all political, social, and labor union sectors, especially of the latter which had not participated in the previous meeting.

Laino said that "ideas were discussed with a great degree of maturity and responsibility" and added that it has been decided that, in view of the current political situation, we will struggle in a strongly united manner to confront the electoral fraud that the regime has been imposing for the past 33 years."

Laino went on to say that "this struggle will be carried out with a valid proposal drawn up by all the members of the coordinating board, and that it is unacceptable for the current chief of state to run as presidential candidate again."

Laino explained that the establishment of a National Front has not been decided yet; "it is still in a preliminary phase because we have to study this important project throroughly and this will require agreement. This action against the electoral frauds is an important exercise in the joint struggle of all political sectors and movements, and could serve as a preliminary phase for the materialization of the idea of creating a great 'National Front'."

Laino announced that a new meeting will be held on 13 November at which each representative will bring an authorization from his institution; those present will work on the creation of an organization that may be called a "National Coordinating Board" or "National Commission." This issue will be approved, or not, by the decision of the majority and emphasis will be made on the decision to struggle for free elections. Other subjects might be discussed.
overage to Chaco

PY041702 Asuncion Red Privada de Television in Spanish 1500 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Ladies and Gentlemen, it is with great pleasure that the Red Privada de Comunicacion hereby reports that, as of this time, our station is broadcasting on an experimental basis to the Chaco region through Channel 13, a repeater station located in the city of Mariscal Estigarribia.

We are proud to report that this experimental period will last for approximately 3 days. If we are successful in our efforts, we will be permanently linked to the glorious Chaco region.

This represents the culmination of a successful plan drafted by Red Privada de Comunicacion directors and is a significant date for the Red Privada de Comunicacion and particularly for our viewers in the Chaco region. Good news for the Chaco and good news thanks to the determination shown by the directors of the Red Privada de Comunicacion.

Thank you very much and congratulations to our viewers in the Chaco.

Briefs

Paraguayan Export Figures

According to a report from the Finance Ministry Customs Office, the total Paraguayan exports for the January-October 1987 period totaled $324 million, that is, 71 percent more than during the same period last year. Paraguayan exports for the month of October 1987 totaled $20 million. [Excerpt] *[Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 1 Nov 87 p 12 PY]*

Peru

Garcia on 'War' Declared on 'Subversion'

PA031728 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0103 GMT 3 Nov 87

[News conference by President Alan Garcia with unidentified reporters at Huancayo public plaza; date not given—recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Reporter] I read a few days ago that war has been declared on subversion and that not one step backward would be taken in this war. What does this mean?

[Garcia] This means I am not weak and I cannot make any concession concerning murderers. I think Peru first must achieve peace and security and develop according to the patterns chosen by the people. The important thing is respect for the people. He who wants to end democracy and replace votes and conscience with violence and death has no place in this society.

Therefore, a strict enforcement of the law, including those laws dealing with the legal use of weapons, is the only way to eliminate subversion, terrorism, and death. I have no other formula.

Our government has martyrs, people who fought for development. Our government also has a national plan to help the poor. Our government has a national plan, basically socialist, designed to make a better world for the vast majority of people, for the middle classes. Some people are blind to this, they opposed it; then kill, insult, and harm. This gives us no other choice than to be harsh with them. History demands that we be harsh. Our children's peaceful future demands this. [applause] [passage omitted]

Judge Denies Request To Stop Expropriation

PA042215 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Justice has said yes. The bankers suffered a serious setback when Judge Eduardo Raffo Otero of the 20th Lima court rejected the writ of amparo presented by the stockholders of the Mercantile, Financial, and Construction Development Banks. The bankers had asked that the expropriation procedures begun by the government be stopped. [passage omitted]

Rebels Kill 8 Peasants in Ayacucho Village

PA042318 Lima Panamericana de Television Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Text] The subversives once again caused a night of panic in a remote village in Ayacucho. Before sacking village stores, the subversives forced all San Juan de Lucanas residents to come to the main plaza, where the subversives killed eight peasants whom they charged with cooperating with the police.

Uruguay

Interior Minister Says Police Problem Solved

PY050149 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Interior Minister Antonio Marchesano has said that according to the Constitution his ministry has the specific task of safeguarding order.

The minister made this and other statements during a lengthy news conference held at the Government House press room, in which he said the problem affecting the police force had been solved.

The following information was disclosed officially an hour after Minister Marchesano's news conference:

The conflict that has affected the police forces since 2 November was finally overcome once the misunderstandings on which their protest was based were clarified.

The official communique on the issue says the agreement was reached during a meeting at the residence of Interior Minister Antonio Marchesano, which was attended by a group of high-ranking police officers accompanied by several of their subordinates.

The various demands of the policemen, including the scope of their requests for salary and [words indistinct] retroactive to May, concerning which they have heard nothing as to when it will be paid, were discussed. However, no concessions were made regarding salary increases, since the Interior Ministry cannot grant any increase because it is tied to the budget. [passage omitted]

Tupamaros Seek Financial Aid For Peasants
PY050032 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0320 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Bruessels, 3 Nov (EFE)—Radul Sendic, leader of the Uruguayan "Tupamaros," has asked several nongovernment organizations to provide financial aid to carry out rural cooperative development projects in Uruguay.

Sendic released this information today at a news conference in Brussels. He also announced that he will tour several European countries in an effort to obtain more aid.

According to Sendic, following the armed struggle conducted by the Tupamaros during the dictatorship in Uruguay, the movement is now directing its efforts toward agrarian reform and the establishment of rural cooperatives as a means of making it possible for the have-nots to participate in the economy of the country.

Asked about the switch from weapons to the hoe, Sendic said that the Tupamaros "have always been attuned to the people's needs."

In Belgium, Sendic is holding talks with such nongovernment organizations as Oxfam [Oxford Committee for Famine Relief], the Flemish "Socialist Solidarity," and "Broederlijk Delen."

During the news conference, the Tupamaros leader stated that he opposes the economic policy of the Uruguayan Government because "it seeks to improve the country's situation using foreign capital." He advocated the suspension of payments on the Uruguayan foreign debt.

Sendic also expressed the need to expand the "Broad Front" pro-government [as received] bloc by incorporating in it the "Nationalist Popular Faction," the "Blanco Popular Union," and other groups

Sendic concurred with the proposal of the opposition parties to amend the Uruguayan Constitution in order to grant more power to the Parliament and warned about the risks involved in a presidential system of government.

According to Sendic, "the threat from the Armed Forces to the domocratic institutions" is still latent in Uruguay.

Spanish Prime Minister Concludes Visit
PY050202 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias termed very positive the visit of Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez to our country.

After a busy day, Felipe Gonzalez left for Mexico today. Mexico is the last country he will visit during his tour of the Latin American continent.

During his last few hours in Uruguay, Gonzalez held meetings with politicians and members of the Spanish community in our country.